In concluding this informal talk Mr. Reed eald quite characteristically:
"Oh, the sum and substance of it all is, if the Vice-President has a majority behind him he

can do what he pieases ' AS THE SILVER MEN SEE THE SITUATION. It is only fair to say that there is a totally different view of this situation, and it is found in the minds and assertions of the silver Senators. They refuse to consider themselves disorderly, or to admit that there is any vice or erime in resisting the will of the majority. In fact, they don't acknowledge that the majority is against them. It is a pily that THE SUN

cannot name the Senator who is the best spokesman for this side of the case. His is such s name as to attract the attention and respect of the whole people. If what follows here was said by him in the Senate, or written by him to the press over his signature, it would gain im-"I have read to-day's Sun," anid this Sen-

r. "and while I do not think its news article upon the Senate was intemperate. I do think that the man who wrote it misconceives and exaggerates the situation. He calls it an extraordinary situation, and intimates that it is subversive of the principles of our Government. I assure you that it is not No wrong is being done here. harm is coming to the people. There is acthing unusual or peculiar about it. The history of all important legislation is being followed and repeated in this long debate. If it leads to victory for either side, it will not do so until there has been argument commensurate with the importance of the subject. If it leads to compromise, I say to you that the history of all great legislation is a repetition of compromises. All great movemens have been made through compromise. "The reporter of THE SUN fails to perceive

that the sliver men have a moral majority behind them. I could more easily say to you that they have a majority of the people behind them than I could prove the assertion. I will not, therefore, say that although I believe it. because I know wi a: the silver men tell me about the communications they receive from their constituents. You only read about the memorials and petitions that come from the bankers and the champers of commerce and the business men into the baskets of the repeal Senators. But I say to you that an equal burden of equally hearty, anxious, and ardent communications are piling in upon the silver men. They themselves are astonished at the backing they are getting from all over the

"I know of a recent case in which an antiallver man felt himself obliged to tell a New England Senator that he had been through the South, and that the people of the South were solidly for free silver. And I know of many remarkable cases where men who have been opposed to free silver are now writing to their nators commending them for their course against repeal, telling them that they find a growing sentiment for free silver, and that this delay has given them the opportunity to study the question, and forced them to believe it a very serious and important one, well worthy of deliberate and patient debate.

"But to return to the Senate. While we have not a voting majority behind us, we feel the influence of a moral majority. I cannot stand up in the chamber and say that Administration men and monometallists who are here o vote for repeal are privately assuring me that they hope we sliver men will succeed. I cannot say publicly that I know pronounced repealers who tell me they want the sliver men to persist in their course in order that a compromise may be the result.

The reason I can't say that on my feet in the Senate is that if I did so some one would ask me to name these men, and that I could never do, but I tell you that it is true that a great many Senators who are committed to vote for unconditional repeal are secretly urging us to keep up the fight for silver. The same is true of some of the Administration

We feel this moral majority behind us, and I insist that there is always that feeling of great support of general backing behind men who are placed as we are. Without that feelof a nation. But for our consciousness of little following and make this battle.

"The case was the same when the fillbustering againstithe Force bill took place. Oh, this is not a new thing in politics. There is nothing exciting or startling about this. In that fillbustering against the Force bill the Democrats went to the extreme length of file bustering. Much further than we have gone this silver fight. The weak spot the argument of the Democratic Senators against our filibustering now fact that in the Force bill fight they taught us how to flibuster. The Democratic Senators who are to-day the conspicuous advocates of the repeal of the Sher man act and the devoted friends of the Administration are the same men who but two years, ago were sitting in their seats refusing to vote and occasionally running out of the chamber into the cloak room and corridors in order to break a quorum when a Republican majority was endeavoring to pass the Force bill legisla-

"How, for instance, can Senator Gray of of the most conspicuous of the repeal Sensyears ago he used all the ability at his command in opposing just such a mode of reaching a vote? How can all the other Democratic Senators, who stood for days and nights and weeks filibustering against that measure of the Republican party and filibustering against the Republican proposition for closure, now how to apply obstruction tactics in their most seientific form utilize that knowledge?

But to get back at the point I was making at-the unexpected moral strength that lies behind fillbustering. It is a thing that has never been told, but it is true that when the Democrats were opposing the Force bill there were plenty of liepublicans who came to them and urged them to keep up their fight. These Republicans said: 'We know this is a Repubilean measure, but we don't like it; we don't believe in it. We hope that you will keep on filibustering so as to produce either the death of this bill or a satisfactory modification of it."

SENATOR HILL'S ATTITUDE. One of the young men who seems destined to hustle the dry bones in the Benute is David Bennett Hill of our State. His efforts for closure are born of perfect knowledge and great experience in legislative procedure. He is an intensely practical man, practical in politics as well as in everything else and to-day, in his efforts for attention to business in the Senate, he did more than he has ever done before to put off that newness which operates against a man in the old chamber, and which has made him cut a lesser figure than he will do in the future. After his earnest and luminous speech in the Senate he was seen at his hotel and asked to give his views upon the legislative situation.

He paced his room a minute and then sat down and assumed a reflective air. He

and the B and C. R. R.

Special train of vestibule conches will leave Jerney
Contral Islandon, foot of Liberty et. New York, and h.

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P. M. host day: \$1 robust args good an day. Ticket
offices, 173, 415, and 1,140 Bundway.—die.

doubted the expediency of granting an interview, but quickly his mind cleared and he formed a resolution to add an informal mite to

his public ut:crances on the subject.
"I contend," said he, "that the right of the Senate to amend its rules is a constitutional right of which it has no power to deprive it self. The Constitution gives the Senate the right to make rules, and the right to make im-plice the power to change. That change can be accomplished in any proper manner to be determined by the majority of the Senate. "The other side, the opponents of repeal

contend that the change can only be made in a manner and mode prescribed by existing rules. That is an erroneous view of the power

Any existing rule which limits, restricts or interferes with the free, full and reasonable right of the Senate to have an Immediate change of rules, whenever the majority may so determine, violates a constitutional right of the Senate, and when this precise question shall be properly presented it will be the duty of the presiding officer to so decide, subject always to an approval to the Senate itself. That is the view which that learned jurist. Judge Cooley of Michigan, takes of the question, and he is clearly right.

"I take the broad position that the right to

change the rules of the Senate is the right of the highest privilege, a constitutional right of which the Senate cannot be deprived by debate, delay, technicalities, or the provisions of

To effect the desired change the presiding officer must be impressed with this view of the case, and he must have the support of fortythree Senators at his back. When these two results are surely obtained the rules can properly be changed and the repeal bill can be passed without another day's delay or debate. There is nothing revolutionary about this procodure. It is strictly according to elementary parliamentary principles.

"I also contended to-day that a Senator who is present and rofuses to vote can be counted as present for the purposes of constituting a quorum. That can be done, in my judgment, even under existing rules. The Constitution does not require that the only method of ascartaining a quorum must be by responses or

"The Supreme Court of the United States has so decided, and I read the case in the Senate. Allen G. Thurman also once ruled that the President of the Senate had a right to count a quorum, and he counted one himself in the Forty-sixth Congress, and I proved that fact from the records to-day."

"Well, Senator," THE SUN man said to Mr. Hill, "what do you think of the general situation. Do you see any clearer prospect of repeal?"
"Yes," said Senator Hill. "I think the clouds

are breaking, and that the prospects of repeal are growing brighter. What we need is fortythree resolute, earnest, and determined Senators to support a courageous and able presiding officer who sees the Constitution and the rules as I see them, and as the courts have determined them, and as eminent jurists have interpreted them, and a victory for repeal can be secured. Of that I am entirely certain.

LOSING SIGHT OF SILVER.

Senators Discuss at Length the Necessity of

By United Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.- The journal of yesterday having been read, objection to it was made (Pop., S. D.) and Allen (Pop., Neb.)-who had not answered to a roll call, although they were in the chamber-should have been entered as present although he had at the time called attention to the fact. He spoke of the extraordinary spectacle presented by the Senate. It had been in session over ten weeks, with a Democratic majority, and with twenty-six Republican Senators who were ready to follow the Chairman of the Finance Committee on any course be might sug-If Senators could talk indefinitely gest. and could read from books and newspapers without limit, and if the Senate not to amend the rules, they would have to drift down a current of endless talk without accomplishing anything. The twenty-six Republican Senators who were in favor of the bill would be willing to vote and to cooperate with the political majority in securing some rule to limit debate, although he knew, and his Republican colleagues knew, that such a rule might be used against them in other measures that would come up at the present session.
The Senate was in a ridiculous attitude. A Senator would suggest the absence of a quorum, and then, when the roll was called, he would not answer. Then, if there was no quorum, the Chairman of the Finance Com-Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request ing no man would dare to fillbuster in the face the attendance of Senators, and all the time there were Senators present in the chamstrength we could not stand alone or with our ber who would not answer to their names. He was tired of all this. It was time that the Senate showed a little backbone. If a Senator refused to vote, he should be dealt with. If a Senator refused to answer on the roll call, it was the duty of the Chair to order his name to be put on the journal. If the Chair did not do so, he (Mr. Dolph) would appeal to the Senate

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) suggested, sarcastically, that if the Senator from Oregon was tired, the best remedy for him was to sit down and rest. It would be a relief to him and a relief to the Senate. [Laughter.] He argued that the journal was correct.

Mr. Dolph retorted by saying that he had often wondered what the Senate and the country would do if the Senator from Tennessee. who was supposed to embody all parliamentary knowledge, should die.

"Oh." said Mr. Harris. "that will depend upon whether the Senator from Oregon will

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) taunted Mr. Dolph with not having shown "backbone" when he Delaware, one of the ablest Democrats and one | had to deal, a couple of years ago, with the newspaper correspondents on the question of tors, now ask for a closure rule, when two executive sessions. He contended that there was no authority in the presiding officer to do what the Senator from Oregon wanted him to do. The session would be very much prolonged if the Senator from Oregon would at tempt to apply the lash and arbitrary rule. He would find resistance in a quarter where he

least expected it. Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.), who was in the chair last evening when the question was raised by Mr. Dolph, defended his ruling and contended that the journal was absolutely correct. There was no power in the presiding officer to count a Senator as present who refused to answer to his name.

Mr. Hoar (liep., Mass.) said that the journal was accurate in form and substance. He be-lieved that the Senate and the country would see in the end that it was not possible for body of eighty-eight men -eighty-eight political leaders, eighty-eight men sharing. and to some extent creating, the earnest political feeling which precedes all great political questions-to continue much lorger under the system of rules which were framed for a body of twenty-six, The constitutional right of the majority to govern would be enforced. The American people would have it done-perhaps not this afternoon, nor to-morrow; perhaps not this week nor next week; but in the end, on all questions which affected the welfare of the people-by rules, through rules, or over the rules; by the Senate, through the Senate, or over the Senate: the irresistible will of the

majority of the American people would have its way. Mr. Dolph declared that the Committee on Bules ought to present to the Senate a reasonable rule limiting detate so that the presiding officer could, after two or three days' discussion of it, put it to a vote of the Senate, and that if a majority of the Senate adopted it, it should be put absolutely in force. That was the only way the Senate would ever obtain an amendment to its rules. Lie was satisfied that

104 to 108 West 14 h st. mear 6:b ar. -44.

such a course would meet with the approval of the American people. If that was not done the Senate would drift along to the discussion of the question till the snow flew, and it would neither repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman act, nor vote on any other important

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) said that the Chair should exercise his own sense, and, if a Senator sitting in front of him refused to answer, his name should be recorded as present. Who was wronged by that? It only ran counter to some old traditions from past ages. There was no sentiment in it, no reason in it; and there never had been. Was any harm done by counting Senators who were present and did not vote? Whose rights would be invaled by it? If it was the duty of Senators to remain in their seats, it was their duty to take part in the transaction of public business. The art of how not to do it? seemed to be the effort of the Senate. The proper way, he suggested, was, whenever a Senator declined to vote although he was present, to raise a point upon it and to present it to the regular presiding officer of the Senato. He would not do indirectly what he would not do directly; and therefore he was not in layor of adding to the rules or making any new decision by a correction of the Journal. The question, he said, should come up squarely. If the regular presiding officer (the vice-President) decided that the Senator should be entered on the Journal as present, the other side might take an appeal. But if he decided differently, following the ruling of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Faulkner) the side which presented the question before the Senate was one of great importance. Tank one that had been frequently discussed in both Houses. He was not surprised, he said, that the Senator from New York had championed the rulings of the Senate was one of great importance. Tank one that had been frequently discussed in both Houses. He was not surprised, he said, that the Senator from New York had championed the rulings of the Speak of the House (Mr. Reed) on that same proposition. That Senator had been instrumental, when he presided in the Senate of New York in the introduction of that hereay not only into the Democratic party, but also into the Constitution and into the constitutional rights of legislative bodies. The majority of a legislative bodie, be said, dealed take care of itself.

Mr. M was wronged by that? It only ran counter to some old traditions from past ages. There was

care of itself.

Does the majority here take care of itself?"
Mr. Washburn illen, Minn. Jarked.
Mr. Morgan - The Senator has been here in a majority before talluding to the Anti-Untlan bill), and was not able to take care of himself.
Mr. Washburn - I have been always able to take care of myself in this body and everywhere else. Morgan-I have not seen it worked out in

Mr Morgan—I have not seen it worked out in that measure.

Mr. Washburn—The Senate passed it by a handsome majority; but it failed in the House for want of a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Morgan again paid his respects to Mr. Hill, and said that he did not wonder that a politician born and raised in New York, where arbitrary force was the moring agency in all political machinery, both Democratic and Republican, should at least come to believe that there was nothing else to be done in politics except simply to get a majority of votes, and then use the power which they gave. The present conlittoe, he said, had been created by the national banks for the purpose of destroying silver money.

Mr. Gray Dem., Del.! deplet the assertion, and said that he was urging the passage of the Repeal bill not because the national banks wanted it, but because the bone and sinew of the country wanted it.

wanted it, but because the bone and sinew of the country wanted it.

Mr. Morgan having repeated substantially the same charge, Mr. Gray declared angrily that it was not true.

"Then the Senator wants to make a personal question of it?" Mr. Morgan said. "I have not applied it to him."

"No." Mr. Gray replied, "but I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is not true."

Mr. Morgan, in the course of further remarks, said: I propose to offer an amendment to the till to strike out all after the cancting chuse and insert a section repealing the whole (not a part) of the Sherman law.

"That is a good compromise," Mr. Hoar suggested in an undertone.

"I will do so." Mr. Morgan continued, "on my own responsibility, without consulting anybody in the world. It is my view of the case, and I will carry it out."

"Will you vote for it?" Mr. Cullom asked in a whisper.

by Mr. Dolph (Rep., Or.), on the ground that a whisper.
"Of course I will," Mr. Morgan replied; "and

"Of course I will," Mr. Morgan replied; and I have been always willing to do so."
Mr. Washburn liker. Minn.! came back to the charge of coalition and asked Mr. Morgan whathe meant by it.
"I mean." Mr. Morgan replied, "an agreement between Democratic and Republican Senators who favor this Repeal bill, that it shall not be amended in any particular whatever. That is the first proposition. (To Mr. Washburn)—Is that right?"
Mr. Washburn—Go on.

Vashburn)—Is that right?"
Mr. Washburn—Go on.
Mr. Morgan—Tell me, is that right?
Mr. Washburn—I desire to say there is no Mr. Morgan-No agreement or understand-

ing? Mr. Washburn-No agreement or under-Mr. Washburn—No agreement or understanding for any purpose. I desire to say also to the Senator and his friends on the other side of the chamber, that the Republican Senators are standing now where they have ever stood in the last thirty years. In favor of honest and sound money. They come here with constituencies behind them demanding that the purchase clause of the Sherman act shall repealed, and the country be relieved from the troubled condition in which it has been plunged. And I desire to say when the Senator from Alaisama states that there is any coalition, that that is a very grave injustice to every man who sits in this chamber. We come here—

Morgan (impatiently) Now stop. I did

mr. Morgan (impatiently)—Now stop. I did not yield the floor absolutely. Mr. Washburn—I beg pardon. Mr. Morgan—Sit down then. Mr. Washburn—I want to defend myself. Mr. Morgan—You are getting yourself into a controversey in which you are not concerned. I had not you in my mind at all. I never

Mr. Washarn.—I her pardon.
Mr. Morgan.—Studown the food expell.
Mr. Morgan.—I have a catting pourself into a Chicago of a wind of the control of the control

a construction to the rules as would not make the Senate absurd, and as would facilitate public business.

Mr. Hill proceeded to pay his respects to Mr. Morgan as having spoken contemptuously of the politicians of New York. He admitted that there were politicians there, but they were politicians in the highest and best senas of the term. Of course timolically there were no politicians in the highest and best senas of the term. Of course timolically there were no politicians in Atalanna. The Senator to reflect on the Democratic party of the great Empire State. Elections there were as honest as elections in Alabama. The Senator (Mr. Morgan) had snoken of his life-long devotion to the Constitution. It might be so: he (Mr. Hill) had supposed that for a brief period his friend had been supporting another Constitution; but he might be mixtaken. Laughter and nipplanses. As to Mr. Morgan's fails about dying at his post, Mr. Hill had heard like sentiments by men, who were going full, the action of the Supreme Court in a case involving the counting of a quorum by the Speaker or the House of Representatives, he related the Majedous of Had ched the occusting of a duorum by the Speaker or the House of Representatives, he related the Majedous of Islands of Salands. Alabama that the Senator was a full alabama that the Senator for the purpose of 'slawling what a fool the Supreme Court had been told by the Senator form Alabama that the Senator for the purpose of 'slawling what a fool the Supreme Court had been told by the Senator form Alabama that the Senator had collegized former Democratic Senators, including especially Senator Thurman of Ohio, and yet the course which the Senator was very course pursued by Mr. Allen to Show what a fool the Supreme Court had been told by the Senator from Cream in Senator had enoughed to men the purpose of the Senate had one on the table. When there were only 35 v

had therefore thrown down all barriers against debate and gone to the extreme verge of literality. But whenever the time came when the rules could not be made use of to promote legislation, but to obstruct it then as a matter of course the Senate would have to adopt rules to prevent obstruction. He would not refer to the obstructions which had been resorted to recently, as every Senator could select them for himself. Senators were stopped in the middle of an argument because there was less than a quorum present; then been resorted to recently, as every Senator could select them for himself. Senators were stopped in the middle of an argument because there was less than a quorum present; then there was less than a quorum present; then there was less than a quorum present; then there was a roll call to catch some Senators at their lunchoon or who were probably within hearing. And that was done in order to obstruct and powent them from fulfilling their duties as Senators. Such a thing had never been done in the olden time. That was a sort of obstruction that had never been resorted to. Then again sometimes Senators while present had refused to answer. In doing so they had, in his judgment, violated the rules of good order. He could say for nimself that never while he was present had he refused to cast his vote, even though the majority was against him. During all the war measures and the reconstruction measures he had sat in the Senate, when he was much better able to do so than he was now, until the gray of the morning; but in every case, until within the last ten or twelve years, there was finally an agreement between the minority and the time was fixed for a vote to be had. If a single case had occurred to the contrary before the Force bill, he should like to know what it was. He did not know of a single measure in those times, when the greatest questions were pending before the Senate, that the time had not speedily come the uninority having made its arguments and its protests for taking a vote. The minority yielded to the majority, recognizing its inquestioned power to pass laws, whether they were wise or unwise. This system of obstruction was, therefore, a modern innovation in the Senate, however, there was never such an extramity resorted to. He thought, therefore, that if not to-day or not at this session, possibly, the time had arrived when the Senate must adopt rules and regulations to prevent obstruction to the law for the senate had ergulations to prevent obstruction to the law for the senate when in the olden times

fore, that if not to-day or not at this session, possibly, the time had arrived when the senate must adopt rules and regulations to prevent obstruction to oublie business.

The senate was a very different body from what it had been in the olden times—he did not mean in point of ability, because he believed that the Senate of to-day had a more raried talent and more ability to discharge all of its duties than it ever had before. But a bedy of eighty-eight Senators was very different from a body of forty-five or fifty. There was no legislative body in the world that had not some power to control debate, some cloture rule, or some mean—by which the majority could pass haw. If there was, he would like to know if. The Senate, therefore, would have to follow the example of other legislative bodies. It would have to follow the example of other legislative bodies. It woulf have to follow the example of commons in England, and by the House of Representatives in the United States, and which prevailed in France and all countries having an organized Legislature. In every legislative body in Europe that he knew of there was a power to limit debate within the bounds of reason so that the majority might exercise power and that the laws might be passed. In his judgmont the best way would be in the next session to have the Committee on Rules strengthened to a larger number, and to let that committee the laws might be passed. In his judgmont the best way would be in the next session to have the Committee on Rules strengthened to a larger number, and to let that committee take and examine all these various rules and carefully limiting detate and giving to the minority an opportunity to express its opinion) to prescribe some reasonable rules by which the majority should be taken.

Mr. Sherman then went on to call attention

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla Does That Tells the Story -

Hood's Cures



In Misery With Dyspepsia

Distress in the Stomach-Tired and Nervous

"New York City, June 22, 1803. "I was in misery with dyspepsia. Sometimes had no appetite, and when I did cat a hearty meal I felt much distress for hours after. I did not seem to have any ambition; was restless at night, and in the morning tired and nervous. My digestion was irregular and unsatisfactory. My wife urged me to take Hood's barsaparilla, and the result is that I nave

Never Felt Better

in all my life than now. I have gained nine pounds, and am free from all dyspetite symp-toms. I can eat a hearty meal with a good rei-ish." LOUIS R. FRETZ, 1,724 Amsterdam av. Hoods Pile's are prompt and efficient, ret easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

it by the Government. This is not a proposition to demonetize silver. We have more silver now in the United States than we ever had before in our whole previous history. No one proposes to disturb that silver. On the contrary, we would be gind to join with our triends on the other side of the chamber to increase the subsidiary coin. That, I believe, is the coin which the people of this country desire rather than large dollars; and any other measure which tends to promote the use of silver we are ready and willing to help.

the case of silver we are ready and whiting to be at measure is, first, to kill all the present silver parchased aws. We think so, too. But the other side does not think so; too. But the other side does not think so; and their bands, Let them agree upon something. In limes past, we the Regulationa newer shrunk from responsibility. We were legiblician principles and men and measure the publician principles and the proposed us. I think that if that we could not acree, we men to see the publician principles and in the attitude. We ask our brother case in the other shows the publician principles are the ford's frayer, the Democratis would oppose them. If aughter! Now we do not stand in that attitude. We ask our brother see that the other shows the current should be the simple that the publician principles and the current should be the simple should be the simple should be should be

HEAST 19 "STREET. Bet 5" Ave. & Broadway

WILL THERE BE A CAUCUST Mr. Vest Gets Twenty-three Signers to a

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-Senator Sherman's speech this afternoon caused some of the Democrats to ask whether it was not time for them to agree upon united action. Before the decision had been reached to take a recess until to-morrow Mr. Vest began circulating among his colleagues a petition addressed to the Chairman of the caucus asking him to

issue a call.

The call, which Mr. Vest had drawn up, was carefully worded, and every man who signed it thereby pledged himself to abide by the de cision of that caucus. It was noticeable that when this paper was presented to Democratic repealers they declined, after reading the caption, to sign the request. It requires twenty-three Democrats, a ma-

jority of the majority, to make this call effect tive, and, according to the count of the silver tive, and, according to the count of the silver Democrats, they have just that number. This estimate includes Mr. Kyle and Mr. Martin, who are the Southern men say, more Democrats than Populists. Mr. Vest hopes to get some of the repeal Democrats to sign his paper. It is said that when Mr. Voorhees moved to take a recess, and, as he said. "noured oil on the troubled waters," he knew of the contempated caucus and thought it best not to push matters pending the attempt of his colleagues to get together.

to get together.

When asked the point blank question whether

When asked the point blank question whether when asked the point blank question whether or not the Administration Democrats would enter this caucus, one of Mr. Voorhees's warmest supporters said there could be no doubt that if the majority ordered the caucus all Democrats would participate in its deliber-

all Democrats would participate in its deliberations.

Not having signed the caucus pledge, they would be free to act for themselves, and while some would not go to the extent of binding themselves beforehand, this Senator said he expected much good to grow out of the conference.

The mere fact that a caucus was held, if it should be held, was, he said, significant of itself.

If the fight for unconditional repeal is to be continued on the lines now laid down, a caucus was absolutely unnecessary. A caucus could,

was absolutely unnecessary. A caucus could, he thought, mean but one thing, and that was he thought, mean but one thing, and that was compromise. Or course, until Mr. Vest secures the requisite number of signatures to authorize Mr. Gorman to issue the call, repeal Senators will not discuss the probable results of this bringing together of the clashing factions behind closed doors.

It is not probable that the caucus will be held earlier than to-morrow evening and possibly not then. Repeal Senators will not admit that the caucus will act contrary to the present attitude of the Administration, for they deny that the silver men are in the majority.

HOW THEY STOOD YESTERDAY.

Table Showing the Way the Senators Would Have Voted on the Repeal Bill. FOR UNCONDITIONAL REPEAT. Aldrich, R. L.
Aldrich, R. L.
Allison, In.
Carry, Wv.
Culiotn, Ill.
Davis, Minn.
Dixon, R. L.
Dalla, Gr.

Brica, O.

Brica, O.

Caffery, La.

Camdeu, W. Va.

Cortion, Ga.

Gorman, Md.

Gray, Del.

Hill, N. V.

Hunton, Va.

Lindsay, Ky.

Mol'herson, N. J.

Millia, Tex.

Mitchell, Wia.

Murphy, N. Y.

Pasco, Fia.

Ransom, C.

Smith, N. J.

Torpe, Ind.

Vest, No.

Vias, Wis.

Voorbees, Ind.

Wille, Ja.

Total, 24.

Dolph, Or.
Frye, Me.
Gailinger, N. H.
Hale, Me.
Hawier, Conn.
1-Igina, Den.
Hagn, Ben.
Hodge, Mass.
Hodmian, Misch.
Manderson, Neb.
Manderson, Neb.
Fielt, Conu.
Froctor, Vt.
Quay, Pa.
Sherman, O.
Squire, Wash.
Washburn, Minn.
Total, 2-4
Total for repeal.
Total for repeal.
TNRI UNRELIABLE BEFEALERS. Republica Carey, Wy, Gallinger, N. H. Manderson, Neb. Squire, Wash, Brice, G. Cambrell, W. Va. Faulkner, W. Va. Faulkner, W. Va. Gorman, Md. Hunter, Va. Landar, h.y. Pa-co, Fla. Kansom, N. C. Vest, Mo.

ABBENTEES.

THE SILVERITES. Cameron, Pa Chandler, N. H. Dubota, Idaho Hanabrough, M. D. Jones, Nev. Mitchell, Ora. Pettigrew, R. D. Power, Mont., shoun, Idaho, Stewart, Nev. Teiler, Col. Wotcott, Col. Democri
Rate, Tenn.
Berry, Ark.
Rlackburn, Ry.
Butler, N. O.
Call, Fils.
Cockreil, No.
Cockreil, No.
Cockreil, No.
Loke. Tex.
Colquitt, Ga.
Barrie, Fean.
Harrie, Fean.
Horne, Ark.
Mortin, Kan.
Morgan, Ala.
Fogb, Ala. Morgan, Ala. Pogh, Ala. Reach, N. D. Vance, N. C. Waithall, Miss. White, Cal. Total, 20.

THE SENATE TO-DAY.

In case a satisfactory compromise measure comes up, this would be the vote for it as the Senate is inclined to-day: For compromise.....

NO SCRRENDER, SAYS FOORHERS. He Speaks for the Administration to His Pinance Committee Colleagues,

Washington, Oct. 17.-The "Senate situation" was discussed in an informal way at the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate this morning, but nothing came of the talk, and when, an hour later, the committee adjourned, each Senator was as firmly in trenched in his position as when he went to the committee room.

Senator Voorhees denied that the conditions had changed, and expressed his belief that repeal was sure to come. Mr. Harris and, it is said, Mr. Allison also declared their belief that compromise was the only solution to the problem. Mr. Allison said he had stayed here ong enough, and notified his colleagues that he would leave in a day or two for his home in

During the talk Mr. Voorhees took occasion to put into words what has been believed to be to put into words what has been believed to be the attitude of the President for some days. lie said—and made no concealment of the fact that he spoke by authority—that there could be no compromise in which either himself or the Administration could be considered as a

the Administration could be considered as a factor.

The Administration, continued Mr. Voorhees, was urging a contest for a great principle, and would not give one inch, even if the Senate was kept here week in and week out. For himself, he believed that unconditional repeal would ultimately come, and he reasserted the statements previously made by him on the floor, that the fight had just begun.

The attitude of the Republicans and the probability of their future course has been causing the Democratic repealers some concern. Some light has been thrown upon this attitude by Mr. Sherman, who is credited with having said that the Republicans would permit the Democrate to work out their own results.

mit the Democrate to work out their own results.

The subject of the revenues of the Government was discussed, and the statement was made by Democratic members of the committee that they were shrinking rapidly. Mr. Sherman was asked what should be done to repleaish the exhausted Treasury, and is said to have replied in effect that that question could beat be answered by Democrats, upon whom had been placed by the people the responsibilities of givernment.

Mr. Sherman's attitude brought to the minds of his Democratic colleagues the conviction that the repeal of the Sherman law, and the enactiment of such legislation as might be necessary to build up the Treasury, were now considered by Republicans as purely partisan measures, in which they would take no part until the questions came up for debate on the floor of the Senats.

The House Almost Brealmed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- While the storm is raging in the Senate there is a calm in the House. To-day a bill dispensing with proof of loyalty in the cases of persons who before the loyalty in the cases of persons who before the war were entitled to pensions and to bounty lands, was obsected to by Mr. Burrows iller, Mich.; as far as the pension clause was concerned. Thereupon Mr. Dates, who had charge of the measure, withdrew the pension clause, and the bid was passed. Then came up the proposition for the better control of national banks, and after a brief exchange of views between its emporters and opponents it was agreed to without a division. The remainder of the day was consumed in the cansideration of the public priming bill. Without disposing of it, the flowes at a cocock adjourned.

The tolembia Housward Hound,

Lewes, Det. Oct. 17.—The cruiser Columbia passed in the capes for Philadelphia at 1 P. a. at a rapid speed.

lassell Kearney,

Morses, Carringes, &c.

125, 126, 127, 129 BAST 1278 ST

SCROLL BROUGHAMS, OCTAGON BROUGHAMS, ANTIQUE BROUGHAMS, PHYSICIANS BROUGHAMS, NEW AND SECOND HAND. LARGEST STOCK AND VARIETY IN NEW YORK HANDSOME LIGHT CHNIBUR WI SKAT, BRAKE, && WITH DRYACKED

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GEN. SICKLES'S DOUBLE PAY

The War Department Will Let Treasury

Officials Pass on the Question, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-The officials of the War Department will not pass on the case of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and will pay him his salary as a Major-General on the retired list. regardless of the fact that he is also drawing a salary as a member of Congress.

The Constitution of the United States pro-

vides that a member of Congress, while serv-ing as such, shall hold no other office under the Government, and the only question prethe Government, and the only question pre-sented in this case is whether an officer on the retired list of the army holds an "office" within the meaning of that provision.

The question was recently presented to Pay-master-General Smith of the army in connec-tion with the usual quarterly payment of tien. Sickles's retired pay. After full consideration of the question, he has declined to pass upon it, preferring to leave it to the judgment of the accounting officers of the Treasury Depart-ment.

ment.
The payment has been made, and its allowance or disallowance will devolve on the Second Auditor and the Second Comptroller, who will pass on the accounts of the paymaster who made the payment.

The Weather.

No marked change is noted in the weather, which continues fair for nearly all districts. The temperatures are higher in the West and rising in the North and East. Frosts have occurred in all sections east of the lockies, except the extreme south. The first frost of the season in this region came yesterday morning.

with the temperature at 38°.

The temperature here yesterday ranged from 38° to 64°; prevailing wind southwest, average velocity size miles an hour; average numidity 58 per cent. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Ten Sur building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average on Oct. 17, 1892.....

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.

FOR New England and costern New York, fair: alightly warner in scattern Maine and northern portions of New Hampshire. Vermont, and castern New York: light, carriable vinds. For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer in the District of Columbia and the interior of Virginia; light, variable winds.

Gounod Still Lingers.

Paris, Oct. 17 .- It was announced this after-Gounod was dead, but late in the day it was learned that the report was premature. He was still breathing, although every moment was expected to be his last. At 9:30 P. M. he was still alive. His wife, his son, Jean, his daughter, the Baroness Delassus, and her husband, and Gounod's three nephews have been at his bedside almost constantly since early this morning, hoping that he might have a lucid moment before death.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

THE SEX has received \$1 from T. J. M. for the Louisiana sufferers. and sufferers.
The fireboat New Yorker will hereafter be moored as Pier G. North River, instead of at the Battery.
The members of the American Catholic Clob held the formal opening of their new club house, 225 West Thirty-sixth street, on Monday evening.

John McGovern, the two-pear-old son of Mrs. Mary McGovern of 237 East Forty-sixth street, got a whisker bottle yeaterday and drank so much that his life is despaired of. He is in the Flower Hospital. Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court has directed that ex Deputy Sheriff Julius Kaufman pay his wife, Mary Louise, \$10 a week alimony, and a counsel fee of \$100, in the action she has penuing against him for a separation. At a meeting of the Arion Club last night it was de-cided that the active members would not visit the Worlds Fair on Manhattan Day. Resolutions were passed thanking Mayor Gilroy and Howard Carroll for the invitations.

the invitations.

Thomas Monashan, formerly second cook of the Clyde Steambilly Saginaw, obtained yesterday before a judy in the Nuperior Court a verdict for \$1.000 damages against Robert Reily, Captain of the Saginaw, for as assult committed near Turk's Island on Sept 2, 1891.

Many of the Meal of Honor delegates visited the City Hall yesterday and were welcomed by Mayor the Yoy. Subsequently they were intotographed on the City Hall sleps. The Convention was concluded yesterday. In the evening the delegates went to Palmer's The body of a man assured to the convention was concluded.

Theatre.

The body of a man, evidently assilor, was found in the East River near Cherry street yesterday. The man was about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, with dark bair and sandy monstante 0n his river forearm were lattooed the letters "I. II, S." and "M. F.," and on the laft as wreath and an suchor.

Judgments of absolute divorce were granted in these cases yesterday: By Judge Ingraham, to Charles F. Clark from Ida F. Clark, and by Judge Olidersieve to Mary A. Baker from Edward T. Baker and to Antoni Buccolo from Bosa Buccole. Judge McAdam has amulied the magriage of Aeren liabluowitz and lors liabluowitz.

A despatch was received yesterday at the District

Rabinowitz.

A despatch was received yesterday at the District Attorney's office from tilamarck, N.D., saying that leads to be seen to be seen and the property of the Prank II. Potter, who is wanted here to answer to a charge of swinding Westoff, Scamans & Renedy Potter has agreed to return without requisition papers and the efficers and their prisoner are expected has to mounted police will be allowed to compete at the Borse Show on the stipulation that an hour for their Borse Show on the stipulation that an hour for their



ous exhausted overworked women, it's an invigorating tenic, a
sorbling and strangthening nervine; lessles,
it lessens name. It's the only remedy for
woman's chronic weaknesses and progularties that's purcanteed to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it refunded

If suffering from Catarrh try Dr. Sage's semedy, \$500 reward if you can't be our ea

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